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A TRUE  
**ACCOUNT**  
OF THE  
Heroick Actions and Enterprises  
OF THE  
**Confederate Princes**  
Against the  
**TURKS**  
AND  
**HUNGARIAN REBELS,**  
During the last glorious Campaign;

But more particularly the Siege and taking  
of *NEWHEUSEL*.

Together with the Defeat of the *Turkish* Army  
near *GRAN*. To which is added the Flight and Seizure  
of the Grand Rebel,

*COUNT TECKELT,*

By the *Turks*; and the manner of his Treatment.

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Licensed Novemb. 19. 1685. Ro. L<sup>d</sup> Estrange.

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London: Printed for *William Thackery* in Duck-lane, *Thomas Passinger*  
on *London-Bridge*, and *Tho. Sawbridge* in *Little-Britain*, 1686.

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P R E F A C E  
TO THE  
READER.

READER,

**I**N this small Book you have an Impartial Account of the most considerable Actions or Passages relating to the War, &c. between the Confederate Princes, Turks and Hungarian Rebels, in divers parts of Europe, the Two precedent Campaigns, as Sieges, Battels, Skirmishes, and Negotiations: but more particularly of the famous Sieges of Buda and Newheusel, the Defeat of the Turkish Army near Gran, the continued currant of the Venetian Victories, and glorious Success of the King of

Poland, the Surprize of Count Teckelej, and the Ruin of the Rebels Interest in the Upper Hungary; Shewing the prevalence of the Christian Arms against those Infidels, and such as were their Partakers: who for many years have deluged the once flourishing part of Europe with Blood, and committed such outrages as have startled Mankind. But the triumph of the wicked is but for a season; which at length they have found; and that they may yet be made more sensible, that he whose blessed Name they impiously blaspheme, will crush them with a Rod of Iron, is the Wish of, Reader,

Yours to serve you,

JOHN SHIRLEY.

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A TRUE  
 ACCOUNT  
 OF THE  
 Heroick Actions and Enterprises  
 OF THE  
 CONFEDERATE PRINCES  
 Against the  
 TURKS and Hungarian REBELS, &c.

**T**HE *Turks*, Anno 1683. routed at *Barkan*, that place taken, and soon after *Gran*, the Campaign drew to a Conclusion by reason of the Season's Advancement, and the Soldiers were disposed for their Winter-Quarters. The King of *Poland*, and other confederate Princes retiring with the greatest part of their Troops to their respective Countries, to be the better in a readiness to take field early in the Spring; of which *Teckely* taking the Advantage, fell in with the King of *Poland's* Rear, killing 300. and taking some part of the Baggage; but being charged by the *Lithuanian* Troops, he was not only obliged to retreat with the loss of a considerable number of his men, but to fly to the utmost Corner of the upper *Hungary*, which gave the Imperialists opportunity to recover some Towns, and repair such as were ruinous, as likewise to block up *Neibhenfel*.

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The *Turks* being thus put to the worst, and in danger of losing Footing in *Hungary*, the bad Conduct, as they alledged, that had run things into so great a Hazard, was imputed to *Cera Mustapha*, the Grand Vizier, whose Head, to appease the unruly multitude in *Constantinople*, the Grand Signior was obliged to send for by an *Aga*, who on the fifteenth day of *December* strangled, or caused him to be strangled in his Tent.

Anno 1684. Early the ensuing Spring, the Imperial Army taking the Field, pressed *Newbushel* with much Resolution; but the Duke of *Lorain* perceiving it a Work of great Difficulty, it was rather at that time concluded to reduce it by Famine; and thereupon blocking it up, his Highness drew off the greatest part of the Army to take in *Vaccia* and *Novegrade*, but found, upon his Arrival, that the *Turks*, to the number of twenty thousand, had strongly possessed the Hills near *Vaccia*, under the leading of the Vizier of *Buda*, towards whom he marched in two Lines, about Eleven in the Morning, who kept their station till he approached to the foot of the Hill, and then with their usual Cries, descending, they charged the Regiment of *Taff* in the middle of the first Line, but the Duke being there in person, they were beaten off. His Highness having his Horse wounded, and two Officers killed with Pistol-shot very near him; yet the *Turks* rallied a second and third time; but observing the firmness of the Christians, they fell into Confusion, and in the end to open Flight; but being hotly pursued, 3000 were slain 1500 taken Prisoners, with seven pieces of Cannon, eighteen Ensigns, the Vizier's Horse, himself, with two other Bassa's, being killed; and amongst the Prisoners were found a Bassa and ten *Aga's*; or *Zangiacks*; the Imperialists in this Action not losing above 100 men; and amongst them none of Note. Whereupon *Vaccia*, *Novegrade* and soon, after *Pest*, fell into the Hands of the Imperialists; so that whilst Terror and Confusion reigned amongst the Infidels, the Duke of *Lorraine* calling a Council of of War, it was resolved, *Buda* the *Turks* chief Fortrels in *Hungary*, should be besieged.

The Resolves of the Council of War being put in Practice, and the *Turks* who had set fire on the lower Town, beaten into the upper Town, the Christians possessed themselves of divers strong Posts, and plaid from their Battery incessantly, the better to give the Miners opportunity to run their Mines to the foot of the Bulwarks, and soon after sent a Trumpet to summon the Bassa-Governour to surrender; whose Answer was, *That he had Powder and Bullet to defend*  
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it; and would do it to the last extremity; knowing if he did otherwise, he should be delivered into the hands of the Hangman, and ruin his Friends and Favourites.

Whilst these things were doing, Count Teckelej took the Castle of *Ungwar*, and put most of the Gentry he found therein to the Sword. But the Imperial Troops making head against him, he was forced to fly to the strong Castle of *Mongatz*: And General *Lesly*, after a furious Battery, and the overthrow of two *Turkish* Parties, that were coming to relieve it, had *Vircovitz* put into his possession, the Garrison consisting of Six Hundred *Janizaries*, having leave to March out with Bag and Baggage, the place having been in the possession of the *Turks* One Hundred and Thirteen Years. The *Poles* and *Venetians* being likewise abroad, defeated divers Parties of the *Turks* and *Tartars*, recovering many great Booties and Places of strength; the latter taken after many furious Assaults. The City of *Prevesa*, and the *Morlaques*, a People who have put themselves under the protection of the *Venetians* made many Incursions into *Valachia* and *Moldavia*; greatly endamaging the *Turkish* Territories on that side.

The Duke of *Bavaria* being by this time at the Head of his Troops before *Buda*, the Siege was carried on with great Courage and Resolution; which obliged the besieged on the 17th of *August*, to make a Sally with their utmost strength: whereby the Christians that were in the Advance-works, were forced to give ground; but seconded by the next Guard, they soon returned upon the Enemy, and drove them with great slaughter into the Town, sprung a Mine at the Root of their *Attack-Bastion*, but it effected not the Execution intended: yet they lodged in the breach, forcing the Enemy thence: but for want of a considerable Number of Foot, durst not attempt forcing their passage into the City. And now *Cera Mahomet*, the Governour, dying of his Wounds, it was expected the Place which was greatly ruined with the Cannon and Bombs, would have surrendered: But upon *Ibraim Bassa's* taking upon him the Government; and upon the approach of the *Serasquier Bassa*, with the Rallied Troops, the Garrison was encouraged to hold out, though the Curtain between the Town and Castle, was rent in pieces, and the Houses so miserably burnt and shattered with the Bombs, that they, to prevent it for the future, took off the first stories of the Houses, and covered the rest thick with Earth, laying straw in the streets, to prevent, as much as might be, the pieces of the Grannado-shells from doing Execution in their bursting.

General *Sculz* understanding what posture Count *Teckley's* Army was in, resolv'd to surprize him in his Camp, and march'd with such secrecy, that he came within *Culverin*-shot before he was discovered, and fell upon the Rebels with such fury, that all they could do, after some small resistance, was to save themselves by flight, leaving their Tents, Ammunition, and Baggage, together with the Coach, Standard, and private Letters of *Teckley*, who was forced to fly almost naked; and the *German* Cavalry hotly pursuing them, many were drowned in the River *Tarza*: so that Three Thousand were reckoned to fall by the Sword, and smothered in the water: and amongst them divers *Hungarian* Lords; the rest, for the most part, escaping into *Esperies*.

*Buda* being closely pressed by the Christians, the *Serassquier* us'd many Endeavours to relieve it by alarming the Beliegers, often attempting with his Light Horsemen, to break through the Leaguer; but was as often prevented, and beat back with much slaughter: But the season advancing, and the continual Rains hindering the *Miners*, as likewise a Mortal sickness raging in the Camp, after all that could in such Exigencies be done, on the 29th of *October*, a Council of War was held, in which it was resolv'd, That the Emperor's Orders sent a little before, for raising the Siege, should be obeyed. Whereupon all the sick and wounded men, being near Eight Thousand, together with the Baggage and useless persons, were sent down the River; the Cannon taken from the Batteries, to secure the Retreat of the Troops, in their Retreat in the Isle of *St. Andrea*, where the whole Army consisting of Thirty Thousand men, pass'd the *Danube* the first of *November*, over a Bridg of Boats, the Cavalry facing the *Serassquier*, whilst the Foot Marched off; the Conduct of which was in such good order, that neither the besieged, nor the *Serassquier's* Army, durst attack them. The Imperialist drawn off, the *Serassquier* enter'd *Buda*, and caus'd the works the Beliegers had raised, to be demolish'd; as likewise the Ruins of that place to be repaired, the City, in a manner, being reduced to Ashes and Rubbish, and must of necessity have fallen into the hands of the Christians, had not the extremity of the weather contributed more to its defence than the Valour of the Besieged, whose number was greatly decreased, and provision spent.

And now the Christians not thinking it worth while to keep *Pest* and *Vaccia*, slighted them; and having well secured all places of importance, leaving *Nawbuse*l blocked up, the Troops went into their Quar-

Quarters appointed in *Hungary, Moravia, Silesia, and Bohemia.* And so ended this Campaign and Siege, in the latter of which, by sickness and the Sword, not less than Fifteen Thousand Christians fell, nor was the loss of the Infidels less considerable.

The Imperialists having all this time blocked up *Newbenfel*, and frustrated the several attempts made to relieve it with Men, Provision and Ammunition, it was resolved, That the Christian Army early in the Spring, should take the Field, as well to prevent the *Turks*, who were roving abroad in Parties, from gaining any advantage, as to draw towards that place, in order to an early Siege; of which the *Serassquier Bassa* having notice, resolved to make another attempt for its relief: yet the Undertaking was not carried on with such secrecy, but that Colonel *Hensler* marching with a Party of Horse and Dragoons, fell upon the Convoy, killed divers, and put the rest to flight, taking Sixty Waggonen laden with Provision and Ammunition: Yet some of the flyers got into the Town by an unsuspected way; which so encouraged the *Bassa*-Governour, that he sent out a Party to forage the Countrey: And that Party falling upon *Cutra*, a small Village, put the Inhabitants to the Sword, leaving it in flames.

Anno 1685. For the Accommodation of the Army that was drawing out from divers quarters, the better to enable it to carry on the Siege, when begun, the Emperor of *Germany* sent express Orders to the Cities of *Ratisbone, Passaw, Ulme*, and other places upon the *Danube*, to provide store of Provision, and Ammunition, with Boats, for transporting the Troops, as occasion required, all the Officers being ordered to make their Recruits by the middle of *April* at farthest, the Estates of *Austria* raising Nine Thousand men for the Service, at their proper charge. Nor were the *Turks* remiss, but made great preparations throughout the *Ottoman Empire*, it being then reported, That their Emperor would make War in his proper Person. For although the Christians failed in their attempt upon *Buda*, yet a fear continued, that they might enterprize it a second time; and the rather, because that Garrison was by this time much weakened, through a mortal Disease that raged there; of which *Seitan*, the Commanding *Bassa*, and many of the prime Officers died.

Whilst these things were transacting, a Party of Four Thousand *Turks*, made an Invasion into *Croatia*, doing considerable mischief to the Inhabitants: But being encountred by some Imperial Troops, and the Inhabitants, who took up Arms to oppose them, they

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were defeated with the Loss of One Thousand men, the rest escaping to *Canisa*; to which Garrison they appertained. And to requite the Injury *Croatia* had sustained, the Garrisons of *Virovitz*, and *Salawar*, made Incursions into the *Turkish* Territories, taking great Booty. And now Colonel *Heuster* having notice, that another Convoy of Eight Thousand *Turks* and *Tartars*, was marching toward *Novigrade*, to put One Hundred Waggons of Provision into *Newbenfel*, he resolved to oppose them, though he had with him but Two Thousand men; and accordingly marching toward the Enemy, he attacked them in their Vanguard, killing between Three and Four Hundred upon the place, and taking a great many Prisoners. But whilst the Dispute lasted, those that had charge of the Waggons, retired with them in great confusion towards *Novigrad*, whom the Colonel thought not fit to pursue with so small a strength, for fear of being entrapped by an Ambuscade: Yet divers of the Waggons overthrowing in the rough ways, were afterward taken by the Imperialists, and burnt. Nor were the *Poles* and *Venetians* less active on their part, to endamage the *Infidels*; the latter with a strong power besieging *Singn*; but finding that place well Garrisoned, and fortified, after the loss of some men, they drew off: Yet the *Mirlagues*, under the protection of that Signory, falling upon the *Turkish* Troops that were advancing to its Relief, cut Three or Four Hundred of them in pieces, put the rest to flight, and took great spoil.

*Caminiec*, by reason of the Debates in the Diet of *Poland*, in the beginning of *May*, 1685. not being closely blocked up, the Garrison consisting of *Turks* and *Tartars*, found means to roam abroad, and ravage the Countrey, storing themselves with what Provisions came to hand, and leading many of the poor people into miserable Captivity. They likewise sacked *Radzenoaw*, and several appendant Villages; which Success encouraged them to make another Incursion toward *Barre* and *Melelsbor*; but not with the like advantage: For the *Cossacks* quartering in those parts, taking the Allarum, fell upon them with such fury, that they cut most of them in pieces, rescuing the Prisoners they had taken, and recovering all the Booty; which known to the Governour, he, lest provision should grow scarce, put all the *Jews*, and such as had made no provision of Victuals for themselves out of the Garrison.



On the 15th. of *May* the great Guns and Mortars of new Invention which the Emperor had caused to be made, arrived at *Vienna*, and the Troops, as well of the Circles, as of the Hereditary Countries, drew together; all Care being taken to furnish and hasten them out, the ready Obedience and Chearfulness of the Commanders and Soldiers every where presaging a successful Campaign. And now Colonel *Heusler* being strengthened with additional Troops, posted himself near *Barkan* to observe the motion of the Enemy, and prevent them from putting a Supply into *Newbenschel*, which they diligently laboured to effect; that Garrison being then brought to such Necessity, that Horse-flesh was accounted a Dainty amongst the meaner Soldiers; and the better to spare Provision, 130 persons were thrust out; amongst whom were divers Christian Prisoners: And the Grand Signior, for the better Accommodation of his Army, sent an Express to *Abassi*, Prince of *Transilvania*, not only to have his Troops in readiness to march upon the first Orders, but to provide one hundred thousand measures of Corn, and Waggon to convey it to such places as should be directed. And whilst the Dyet of *Poland* were coming to a Result for the Management of the War, a considerable Party of *Turks* and *Tartars* fell upon divers Villages in the *Ukraine*, burnt them to the Ground, and brought away a considerable Booty, with many Prisoners, which did not a little trouble that King; insomuch, that he instantly commanded the Troops that were in a readiness to march to the Frontiers, himself resolving, with the whole power of the Kingdom, to follow and revenge the Injury he sustained by the Infidels; but ere he advanced, News was brought him, That the *Hospodar Duca*, Prince of *Moldavia*, taken Prisoner the preceding Summer, by the *Cossacks*, died at *Leopol* before the hundred thousand Crowns which he had offered for his Ransom, could be returned.

The *Venetians* in League with the Christian Empire, and the other Confederate Princes having about the latter end of *May* joyned their Fleet with the Gallies and Men of War of the great Duke of *Tuscany*, it sailed into the *Mediterranean*, under the command of Captain General *Morosini*, and there the Soldiers made divers Descents, taking and garrisoning several places of strength, whilst the Land-forces in *Dalmatia* had the like Success, which did not a little alarm the Grand Signior on that side: That Republick on their part vigorously prosecuting the War by Sea and Land, and not only alarmed him, but obliged him to draw off a part of those Troops he designed for the War of *Hungary*, to defend his own Territories. The Inhabitants on

the Sea-coast being mostly inclinable to put themselves under the Protection of the Christians, or to leave the fenceless Places desolate, by retiring further into the Country, as not caring to expose themselves and their Substance to the Miseries of War, which, like a Tempest, they perceived hanging over their Heads. This Success of the Christian Confederates in so many places, obliged the Cities of *Espires* and *Caschau*, to send their Deputies to *Newstadt*, where the Imperial Court resided, to beg the Emperors Pardon to declare their Willingness to receive Imperial Garrisons, and renew their Oaths of Fidelity; nor was Count *Teckely* behind them in shew of Willingness to come to an Accord with the Emperor, and tender his Submission; but his former Artifices on the like urgent occasion, caused his Proposals to be rejected; it being concluded, that what he offered in that case, was only to protract time till the *Turkish* Army could take the Field: so that no Preparations were delayed on the part of the Imperialists, but all things hastened for the Siege of *Newbmstel*. In order to which, Boats laden with Provision and Ammunition were sent from *Vienna* and other Places, in great number. The Troops of *Suabia* and other Circles arrived daily; Money was given out to raise new Forces, and every thing carried on to the best Advantage; and the better to try how Count *Teckely* stood affected, General *Schultz* received Orders to besiege the strong Castle of *Ungwar*, the principal Fortrels in the upper *Hungary*, which, in hopes of being relieved by *Teckely*, made a resolute Defence; he having sent the Governour private Notice that he was drawing his Troops together for that Purpose; which altogether confirmed the Emperor in his opinion of that Rebel's feigned Pretences; but being narrowly observed by the Imperial Troops in those Parts, the Marquess *Doria*, Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment of *Caraffa*, fell upon an advance Party of the Rebels, and put them to the Rout, taking the Commander in chief, one of *Teckely's* chief Favorites.

The *Turkish* Troops in considerable number, having by this time taken the Field, made divers IncurSIONS into *Lithuania* and *Podolia*, but met with bad Success; for the Power of those Provinces being in Arms, they were, for the most part, defeated; and the Booty they had taken, recovered; one Party more especially which advanced within twelve Miles of *Leopol*, was cut off by the Sieur *Lizinzki*, who taking the Alarm, and getting a Body of Horse together, fell upon them with such Fury, that those who escaped the Sword, for the most part, perished in the Rivers, in attempting to pass them in places



places not fordable. And now there being some misunderstanding between the King of *Poland* and the *Czars* of *Moscovy*, which might have occasioned a Rupture, the former, with the advice of the Senate, resolved to send an Envoy to the latter, to accommodate matters in an amicable manner, that by reason of any division between them, the *Turks* and *Tartars* might have no advantage; which in the end concluded successfully, to the satisfaction, advantage, and content of both Nations. And the better to render the King of *Poland's* Army more formidable, the Diet consented to raise the *Rear-ban*, laying great Penalties upon such Gentlemen as should be remiss in appearing in Arms upon the first Summons.

The *Chevalier d' Lanco* being abroad with divers Troops ( on the part of the *Venetians* ) under his Command, met on the 29th of May, 1685. a Party of *Turkish* Horse and Foot Marching towards *Hungary*, which he charged with such fury, that he kill'd, and took most of them Prisoners, few escaping to tell the News; which caused the *Minetes* more vigorously to prosecute the War they undertook on the behalf of the Confederates against the *Turks*, who having such large Territories to defend, were forced to divide their Troops into so many divisions, as rendered them the less able to carry on their designs in *Hungary*: Inasmuch, that divers, as well Christians as others, who made their escape from *Buda* to *Gran*, reported, That that Garrison was in great want of all Necessaries: and that if it was again attacked, the *Turks* would not be able to defend it as formerly; but *Newbeusel* being the main Enterprize designed this Campaign, no heed was given to their Asseverations: yet so sensible was the *Serassquier Bassa* of its weakness, that he sent a part of the Provision thither, which was brought out of the *Turkish* Territories, for the supply of the Army that was to act under his Command, which gave encouragement to the Garrison, and such as were appointed thereto to go on with their Fortifications ruined the last Summer. And now the Siege of *Newbeusel* being resolved, Cardinal *Bonvisio*, the *Pope's Nuncio*, at the Imperial Court, gave One Hundred Thousand Florins toward the Expences of the Blockade, promising a greater sum for the Encouragement of the Officers and Soldiers when it should be taken. Whereupon on the Eleventh of *June*, the Duke of *Lorraine* took his leave of the Court, and departed for *Hungary*, with full power to act with the Imperial Forces this Campaign, as he shall judge most advantageous for the Service of the Emperor.

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General *Schultz*, notwithstanding his having taken the Base-Town, or Out-Fortress of *Ungwar*, and defeated a Party sent out by Count *Teckeley* to succour it: Yet the Upper Town being strongly fortified, stored with Provision and Ammunition, after some Loss before it, he thought fit to draw off, and wait a more favourable opportunity to attack it.

Whilst these things were transacting, Ten Thousand *Turks* found means to pass the Bridg of *Esseck*, and joyn that Body of an Army they had formed near *Belgrade*, there giving out, that they would relieve *Newboursel*, whatever it cost them. And the better to enable them to make an attempt for its relief, the *Bassa* of *Bosnia* received Orders from the *Port* to march with the Troops of that Country towards *Hungary*:

On the 13<sup>th</sup> of *June* the Duke of *Lorraine*, with a great Train of Officers and Nobility, arrived at the Imperial Camp, near *Newboursel*, where he found things in a great forwardness; and the same day held a Council of War: after which Count *Caprara*, with Four Thousand Horse, was sent out to learn the posture of the Enemy: And in the mean while the Troops of *Bavaria*, *Cologne*, *Lunenbourg*, *Franconia*, *Swabia*, and the *Upper Rhine*, were expected to make up the Army Fifty Thousand Fighting men, besides other Troops raised by the Confederate Princes, which were upon their March, and such as were posted in divers places, to preserve the Provinces from the Incursion of the Enemy. And although General *Schultz* at present failed to reduce *Ungwar*, by reason his Correspondence with some of the Garrison was discovered; yet he had the good fortune to take the Town of *Onoth*, a place possessed by the Rebels, with the loss of Twenty Two Men only on his part; where he found a great Booty, consisting of 300 Horses, and 1000 Head of Cattle, killing 130 of the Enemy.

General *Caprara*, who was sent out to observe the motion of the Enemy, defeated a Party of *Turks* that were on their March to *Novigrad*, making his Report, That the *Turks* near *Buda* were Forty Thousand strong; which he learned from such Prisoners as he had taken in the Action. Whereupon the Vice-Roy of *Croatia* received an Express to draw his Troops into the Field, the better to be in a readiness to prevent any Incursion that might be made into that Province. The *Palatine* of *Hungary*, the Count *D' Esterhazy*, made likewise what speed he could to raise the Eight Thousand *Hungarians* he proposed to bring into the Emperor's Service, to act conjunctly with the Army, or  
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separately, as his Imperial Majesty should think most convenient for his advantage; the Principal Officers of the Imperial Army being in their order these:

The Duke of *Lorrain*, General; Prince *Waldeck*, Commander of the Foot, as *Mareschal De Camp*, General; and under him the Duke *De Croy*, General of the Artillery; the Prince of *Newburg*, Great Master of the *Teutonic Order*; the Count *De Souches*, and Count *de Scherf-fenburg*, the two latter in quality of Major-Generals; the Count *De Caprara*, Commander of the Horse, as *Mareschal De Camp* General; under him Prince *Louis* of *Baden*, and the Count *De Dunnewaldet*, as Generals of Horse; the Count *De Palsie*, Lieutenant General; Count *Taff*, the *Baron de Mercy*, the Count *de Lodron*, and the Count *De Stirum*, Major Generals; the Prince *de Solms*, Commander of the Cavalry in *Croatia*, and the *Marquess de Lavergne*, of the Infantry, under General *Lestie*. The Forces against the Rebels in the *Upper Hungary*, are commanded by General *Schultz*; and the Count *Esterhazy* to command those *Hungarians* he raises for the Service.

As for the *Serasquier Bassa*, though he was not ignorant that the Christians intended to open the Campaign with the Siege of *Newbushel*, the place which he had an Express from the *Grand Signior* to relieve at the hazard of all his Forces; yet he stayed near *Belgrade*, to expect the *Asian* Troops, which were on their March; whose neglect in advancing, brought such a fear upon *Novigrad*, that although it had been re-inforced with three Hundred *Janizaries*, yet upon the approach of Count *Caprara*, with Three Thousand Horse, the Garrison left the Town, and betook them to the Castle, as imagining him to be the Vant-guard of the Christian Army; and the rather, for that it was some time given out, That that place would be first besieged.

A Party of *Hussars*, in the service of the Emperor, being abroad, fell upon Two Hundred *Janizaries* near *Buda*, put them to the rout, killed most of them, and took the *Aga* that commanded them, Prisoner; about whom Letters were found from the *Vizier* of *Buda* to the *Bassa* of *Newbushel*, wherein he exhorted him, in case he was attacked, to defend the place to the last Extremity, and not despair of being relieved. General *Schultz* pursuing his success in the *Upper Hungary*, made himself Master of the Fortrefs of *Casnabauka*, and most of the *Hungarians* of that place, upon their supplication, were taken into the Emperor's service.

A Party of Eight Thousand *Turks* having about the beginning of *June* besieged the Fortrefs of *Duare* in *Dalmatia*, ſituate between *Spalatro* and *Catara*, the *Proveditor*, General *Valier*, and *Signior Michieli*, Commiſſary-General of the Horſe, drew together the Forces of the Signory under their Command; and attacked the *Infidels* in three places, with ſuch vigor and ſucceſs, that they forced them to raiſe the Siege, and retire in great diſorder, leaving behind them Three pieces of Cannon, Three Mortars, a Petard, Fourteen Colours, and the greateſt part of their Baggage, together with a Convoy of Proviſion, newly arrived in their Camp. Three Hundred were killed upon the place, Eighty taken Priſoners, and the *Morlaques* ſent out in the purſuit of the ſlayers, who put them moſtly to the Sword. Of the *Venetians* only Ten were killed, and Thirty wounded. The *Baſſa* of *Bosſina*, who by this time had his Orders for marching into *Hungary*, was countermanded, being upon the Borders with Four Thouſand Horſe; and underſtanding the Leaguers were attacked, advanced to their relief with all diligence: but coming too late, was himſelf charged by the *Venetians*, and put to the rout. Whereupon many of the neighbouring Inhabitants caſting off the *Turkiſh* Yoke, put themſelves under the protection of the Chriſtians; and upon their humble ſupplication, had Quarters aſſigned them by the *Proveditor Valier*; which obliged the *Grand Signior* to haſten his Troops out of *Asia*, compelling the Merchants Ships at *Smirna*, and other Ports, to tranſport them. And by reaſon ſome of the *Baſſa's*, upon their arrival at *Adrianople*, had not completed their Levies, he cauſed them to be ſtrangled.

On the 23<sup>d</sup> of *June*, the Duke of *Lorrain*, with a detachment of 700 Horſe, and two Companies of *Huffars*, marched towards *Gran*, to obſerve by what way the place might be beſt relieved, in caſe the *Turks* ſhould, to divert the Imperial Forces, beſiege it. And the 25<sup>th</sup> of *June* his Highneſs paſſed the River *Gran* over a Bridge of Boats, with Three Thouſand Horſe, Two Hundred Dragoons, and a party of *Huffars*, to obſerve the ſituation of *Novigrad*. The next day he came before the place, at what time the *Baſſa* Governour ſent out Three Hundred Horſe in Two Squadrons, who ſkirmiſhed with the *Huffars*, and a detachment of Foot, to ſecure the Retreat of the Horſe; which obliged the Duke of *Lorrain* to ſend a detachment to poſſeſs the Hills, from whence the place might be the better obſerved; and went thither in perſon, when the Troops commanded by the Princes *De Conti* and *De-la-Roche Sur-Yon*, advanced to the

Foot

Foot of the Rampart, notwithstanding the continual Fire of the *Turkish* Infantry, which were posted there. The Duke of *Lorraine* having taken a view of the place, commanded the Troops that kept the Hills, to retire; who in their Retreat had a brisk skirmish with the Enemy's Horse: But the Princes *De Conti* and *De la Roche Sur-yon*, advancing to their assistance, the *Turks* retired in much disorder. In this action the *Chevalier de' Poncherron*, received a shot in the Breast; and several others were wounded. On the 4<sup>th</sup> of *July* his Highness returned to the Army before *Newbenfel*, and gave such encouragement to the *Pioniers*, that they carried on the Works with much bravery, notwithstanding the Fire of the Enemy: so that by the 8<sup>th</sup> of *July* the Lines were finished: And on the 10<sup>th</sup>, as the Christians were raising a Battery, the *Turks* made a Sally, to hinder their work; but were soon obliged to retire in great disorder: Yet in the Action on the Prince *De Commercy*, Prince *Ferdinand de Wirtemberg*, and some other persons of Quality, who were Volunteers, were wounded. On the 11<sup>th</sup> at night the Trenches were opened, and the *Baron de Beck* posted himself within Pistol-shot of the Covert-way, and maintained himself there notwithstanding the continual Fire of the besieged. And about Nine of the Clock in the Evening Three Thousand Foot opened the Trenches on the other side the River, within Eighty paces of the Ditch. On the 12<sup>th</sup>, the Trench was carried from the right to the left; and the Imperialists began to raise Two Batteries, to ruin the Defences of the place. The 13<sup>th</sup> at night they finished the work, and made a Re-doubt at the Head of each Trench, to defend themselves against the Enemies Sallies. The 14<sup>th</sup> at night they began a false attack on the side opposite to the true one, and made a parallel which joyned the Heads of the Two Trenches. On the 15<sup>th</sup> at night, they carried on the Two Attacks to the Edg of the Ditch, and finished a Battery of Eighteen pieces of Cannon, in the middle of the Parallel. On the 16<sup>th</sup>, in open day, a Christian Slave, though with Chains on his Legs, endeavoured to escape out of the Town; but Three *Turks* pursued him, and cut off his Head: Yet ere they could retire, Two of them were killed by the Shot of the Imperialists. On the 16<sup>th</sup> at night, the besieged made a continual fire, and shot a great many Arrows and Stones; by which means Fifteen Christians were killed, and Thirty wounded. On the 17<sup>th</sup> the Enemy abandoned a Phlanque which covered one of the Gates of the place on the left of the Attack; and at the same time set fire on that side to the *Paradoes*;



upon which there were Three or Four Hundred Heads of Christians. As for this place, it is situate upon a Plain full of *Moors*, but in most places passable, having Six *Bastions* lined with Stone-work, a Ditch full of water, between Seven and Eight Foot deep, and Eighteen Foot broad: But for Out-works, it has only Two Half Moons before the Two Gates, and the River *Neutra*: And in the Town, upon the arrival of the Imperial Army, were suppoed between 1000 and 1200 fighting men.

Whilst the Siege of *Newbenfel* went on thus successfully, the Elector of *Bavaria* arrived with a splendid Train at *Vienna*; where at his landing he was received by the Emperor, and the Cannon of the City fired in token of his welcom; the Garrison-Soldiers and Burghers being likewise in Arms. Whereupon his Imperial Majesty and Electoral Highness went to the *Augustins-Church*; whither the young *Arch-Dutcheff* was soon after brought by the Empress, and the Empress Dowager, and there Married to his Electoral Highness of *Bavaria*, by the Bishop of *Colonitz*: which done, the Cannon round the City was again discharged, and their Highnesses were conducted to the Pallace, where they supped publicly with their Imperial Majesties (the Ambassadors of *Spain* and *Venice* sitting at the same Table). During Supper the Cannon was discharged a third time, and the Pallace, and almost all the Houses in the City were illuminated with Flambeaux and Torches, accompanied with all other Expressions of Joy: In which we will leave them, and return to the Camp before *Newbenfel*, where his Electoral Highness soon after arrived.

On the 18th and 19th of *July* nothing considerable passed: but on the 20th, the Imperialists battered the Wall with Nine pieces of Cannon, and cast Bombs and Carcasses into the Town, which greatly endamaged, and annoyed the besieged. The night following they lodged themselves on the right and left, in the Ditch: And though it was a very dangerous work, yet only a Captain of the Regiment of *Metternich*, and an other of the Troops of *Brunswick*, were killed, and Three or Four Soldiers wounded. The same night they finished the Lines of Communication along the Ditch, from one Battery to the other; and the Imperial Dragoons, together with those of *Brunswick*, making about Five Thousand Men, were sent under the Command of the Count of *Stirum*, towards *Commora*, to cover the Two Bridges the Duke of *Lorrain* had caus'd to be laid over the *Danube*. The 21st the Besiegers fired on the Town with great

Fury;

Fury ; continuing to do so all that night , from a Battery of Nineteen pieces of Cannon, and from Two of Twelve pieces ; as likewise from Fourteen Mortar-pieces , which set fire to divers Houses : but the diligence of the Inhabitants was so great, that they presently extinguished the flame. That night they raised Two new Batteries of Six Pieces of Cannon , each very near the Ditch ; and a Thousand men were commanded to work near the *Gran-Gate*, in order to let the water into the River *Nentra* , which is Five Foot lower than the Ditch. The same work was also begun on the other side the Town ; yet in the carrying it on only Four men were killed , and Four and Twenty wounded. The 22<sup>d</sup> the Besiegers renewed the fire of their Mortars and Cannon ; which continued with such success, that the Town seemed all on a flame for the space of Four and Twenty Hours. On the same day, and on the 23<sup>d</sup> the *Turks* brought a great many Christian Slaves in Chains, to repair the Ramparts the Cannon had ruined ; as likewise to excite the Compassion of the Imperialists, that they might forbear firing. Whereupon the Duke of *Lorraine* wrote a Letter to the *Bassa* Governour, letting him understand, That if he did misuse those Slaves, he would not give any Quarter to the Garrison, in case the place was taken : to which no answer was returned. The 23<sup>d</sup> at night a Trench was cut into the Ditch, for the passage of Two covered Boats, to make with Planks and Rafters a Lodgment for the *Miners* at the foot of the *Bastion* ; but one of those Boats presently sunk, the other meeting with little better success, the Lieutenant of the *Miners* being wounded, the besiegers were forced to quit that Enterprize. And the Prince *De Conti* coming out of the Trenches, was lightly wounded with a Musquet-Bullet in the Head. The 24<sup>th</sup> the besieged made a Sally, and surpris'd some of the Troops of *Suabia* in a Redoubt they had made before the Tower of *Vienna*, of whom Three Hundred, with a Lieutenant Colonel, and Captain, were killed. On the 25<sup>th</sup> the Christians finished Two Batteries on the Ditch, and began to fill it ; and the same day had an Hundred men killed and wounded, the *Sieur Rost*, Colonel of the *Bavarian* Troops, being of the number of the first. The same day a Barrel of Powder took fire, by which Five and Twenty men were killed and wounded ; and Collonel *Heusler* and Colonel *Zabor*, who were sent out to observe the Enemy, came back, having cut off a Party of about Thirty *Turks*, near *Gran*, and taken several Prisoners, giving the Duke of *Lorraine* an account , That the *Ottoman* Ar

my, commanded by the *Serafquier Bassa*, was marching towards *Gran*; and that there were Twelve Hundred *Tartars* near *Novigrad*, in a readiness to joyn them. And at the same instant Prince *Waldeck* arrived at the Camp. On the 25<sup>th</sup> of *July* the besieged began to fill the Ditch; the Duke of *Lorraine*, the Prince *Waldeck*, and the other General Officers being the greatest part of the night in the Trenches, which they continued to do the night following. On the 27<sup>th</sup> the besieged sallied, and ruined part of the Besiegers work, made for letting the water out of the Ditch. The rest of the night, and the day following, the *Bavarians* were employed in raising a Re-doubt at the Head of their work, to cover it against the Enemies Sally. The 28<sup>th</sup> the Besiegers carried their Gallery very near to the Walls of the Town; but the besieged, with their *Granado's*, and other Artificial Fireworks, burnt a part of it, which was repaired on the 29<sup>th</sup>. On the 30<sup>th</sup> the besieged made another Sally, supposing to ruin the Gallery, to which they had set fire; insomuch that the flame seized on one of the Batteries: whereupon the Christians that were in the Trenches, retired in some disorder. But the Duke of *Lorraine* hastning thither, with his drawn sword, and threatening to kill those that were running away, he himself carried back the Officers to the Posts they had quitted; and directing and encouraging the Soldiers, the fire was put out. On this occasion his Highness was a long time exposed to the Fire of the Enemy, and Nine or Ten persons killed very near him. The 30<sup>th</sup> and 31<sup>st</sup> the Besiegers repaired the Gallery, and carried it to the Wall of the Town, in despite of the Enemies firing from their Works; and with their Cannon so ruined the *Attack-Bastion*, that the Enemy could no longer make use of the Cannon they had there: and the breaches were likewise very much enlarged in the Curtain. On the First of *August* the besieged made a Sally with Four Hundred men; but were repulsed at the cost of Forty Christians Lives; the General *Souches* in that Action being wounded in the Neck with an Arrow.

Whilst the Siege of *Newbushel* was vigorously carried on, News came to the Duke of *Lorraine*, That on the 30<sup>th</sup> of *July* the *Serafquier* sat down before *Gran*, notwithstanding Five Hundred Imperialists the day before were gotten into it; and that the *Turks* had in a manner encompassed it; opening the 31<sup>st</sup> the Trenches, and raising Batteries upon the adjacent Hills, commanding the Town called *St. George* and *St. Thomas*. Whereupon the Duke of  
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*Lorrain*, the Eleſtor of *Favaria*, and Prince *Waldeck*, leaving between Sixteen and Seventeen Thouſand men to maintain the Siege, under the Command of Count *Caprara*, and the Duke of *Croy*, on the 6<sup>th</sup> of *Auguſt* marched with the reſt of the Army, either to fight the *Seraſquir*, or oblige him to retire from before *Gran*; the whole Army at that time conſiſting of Twelve Thouſand Imperial Horſe, and Ten Thouſand Foot; Two Thouſand *Bavarian* Horſe, and Six Thouſand Foot; Twelve Thouſand *Lunenburghers* Horſe and Foot; Six Thouſand Horſe and Foot of the Eleſtor of *Cologne's* Forces; and Three Thouſand Five Hundred of *Franconia*: in all about One and Fifty Thouſand. The beſieged, upon drawing off the greateſt part of the Imperial Army, imagining that the Chriſtians were about to raiſe the Siege, expreſſed much Joy with Muſick and Acclamations; but were ſoon made ſenſible of their miſtake, by the Volleys of ſmall ſhot, and thundring of the Cannons, which made the Commanding *Baſſa* offer to ſurrender the place, in caſe he might march out with the Garriſon with their Arms, Baggage, and all the Cannon; with Drums beating, and Colours flying; but the Duke of *Lorrain* would not hearken to theſe Conditions. The Second of *Auguſt* the beſieged came into the Ditch in two ſmall Boats; but found there ſo good a Guard, that they were forced to retire without attempting any thing. On the Third day the Chriſtians ſounded the Ditch, and found there was between Four and Five Foot water: And the night following they raiſed a Battery of Twenty Pieces of Cannon on the Edg of the Ditch; and Collonel *Bourgsdorff*, Governour of *Duffeldorff*, who arrived in the Camp the day before, was killed with a Muſquet-ſhot. The Fourth the Chriſtians began to undermine the ſide of the Attack of the Troops of *Brunſwick*, but the *Turks* very much hindered their Work with their Cannon and Small Shot: However it was continued and carried to the middle of the Line of Communication, over-againſt the Curtain, and a new Battery raiſed of Four Mortars. The Fifth the Enemy made ſo great a Fire from the new Battery they had raiſed in the middle of the Curtain, that the Chriſtians who carried on the work, were put into ſome diſorder, and a part of the Gallery ruined; as likewise many men killed and wounded, who were not ſufficiently covered: ſo that the reſt were obliged to diſcontinue the work till night. The 7<sup>th</sup>, being the day whereon the Duke of *Lorrain*, &c. drew off, as aforeſaid, for the Relief of *Gran*, by the

the consent of the Emperor, to whom he had sent an Express to acquaint him with his Resolutions; the Attacks were strongly carried on, and the next day the Cannon from the Batteries play'd with such fury, that most of the Enemies Cannon was dismounted. In which prosperous progress we will leave the Christians before *Newbusefel*, and follow the Duke of *Lorrain*, with the other part of the Christian Army.

The *Serasquier Bassa* besieging *Gran* with an Army of about Forty Thousand men, having rais'd, as aforesaid, his Batteries on the Hills of *St. George* and *St. Thomas*, several pieces of his Cannon were dismounted by the Cannon of the besieged from the Castle: Yet on the First of *August* he caus'd his Trenches to be advanced: And on the Second the besieged, to hinder it, made a furious Sally, in which they killed about Two Hundred *Turks*. On the Third, the *Turks* attacked the lower Town, but were repuls'd with the loss of Three Hundred men, who were killed upon the place, and several Prisoners taken: when in the mean time the Duke of *Lorrain* having held a Council of War, it was resolv'd to march with the Army to fight the Enemy, leaving Sixteen or Seventeen Thousand men to make good the Siege of *Newbusefel*. And the Count *De Lamberg* was sent to the Emperor, to acquaint him with the Resolution that was taken; which the Emperor highly approving, the Count was sent back to the Duke, with Orders to pursue the same, who upon his Return, found all things were dispos'd for the March: but because a body of the Enemy was post'd at *Novigrad*, with a design when the Army had pass'd the *Danube*, to attempt the Relief of *Newbusefel*, his Highness caus'd several Retrenchments to be made for the security of the Camp, and defer'd his March till they were finish'd (which being done, on the 6th of *August* he set forward, and passing the *Danube*, advanced towards *Gran*, with a Resolution to fight the Enemy. But upon the approach of the Christian Army, they quitted the Siege of *Gran*, and drew up in *Battalia* behind a *Morass*, which could not be pass'd but by *Deffiles*, or *Lanes*; as likewise possessing Two Hills of difficult access, commanding the Plain by which the Christians must march to them; their Right Wing extending almost to the *Danube*, and their Left to a great Wood which cover'd the Flank. Whereupon the Duke of *Lorrain* drew up his Army in *Battalia* on the Plain, the most advantageously the Ground would permit; and in that posture both

both Armies faced each other for the space of Three days. When on the 14<sup>th</sup> of *August*, at night, a *Renegado* *Polander* making his Escape from the *Turkish* Army, came into the Christian Camp, and informed the Duke, That the *Serafquier* having received an account, That the Christian Army was but Twenty Thousand strong, he resolved to attack them. His Highness thereupon, and to confirm the Enemy in their Opinion of the weakness of the Christians, and to engage them to a Fight upon more equal ground, retreated with the whole Army about an hours March towards *Commorra*; which the *Turks* perceiving the next morning, and that there was a sufficient Interval between the *Morasts* and the Rear of the Christian Army, to draw up in *Battalia*, they passed the *Defiles*; and having again formed themselves, advanced towards the Christians with their usual shouts and crys, charging upon the Right Wing, commanded by the *Electör* of *Bavaria* and Prince *Waldeck*, who received them with that Bravery, Courage, and Firmness, that they did not long keep their ground. At the same time their Right Wing attacked the Left Wing of the Christians, and endeavoured to have fallen upon their Flank; but with as bad success as the other, being beaten off with much bravery. When being thus repulsed, and finding they were deceived in the account they had of the Christians strength, they began to fall into great disorder; which was very much increased by the discharge of Thirty pieces of Cannon, laden with small shot, that upon the opening of the Christian Troops were fired upon them, and made a great slaughter; which so terrified them, that upon the Second discharge they betook themselves to flight, being pursued by the First Line of the Christians, and a considerable number of Volunteers, who gave in this occasion great proof of their Courage. So that the *Turks* re-passing the *Defiles* in great confusion, were charged upon with such Fury, that a miserable slaughter ensued: All that opposed were cut in pieces; and the Christians pursuing their Victory, entered their Camp, making themselves Masters of it; the *Turks* flying for safety towards *Buda*; and after them were sent the *Hungarians* and *Croats*, with a detachment of *Cuirassiers*, commanded by the Baron *De Mercy*, the Count *De Stirum*, and Colonel *Hensler*, who cut off divers of the Rear. As for their Tents, Baggage and Artillery, the latter consisting of Three and Twenty Pieces of Cannon, and Four Mortars; all that they had there; they having left the  
rest

rest before *Gran*, they were taken by the Christians, 4000 *Janizaries* slain, and 2000 *Spahies*, besides 3000 that were computed to be killed at the Siege of *Gran*, with only the loss of a hundred Christians, not one Person of note killed or wounded, except the *Sieur Van Dingen*, General of the Battalia of the Troops of *Franconia*, who was wounded in the Shoulder; and the better to encourage the Pursuers, the Duke of *Lorrain* ordered, That whatever they took in the Pursuit, should fall to their own shares.

After this Defeat of the *Ottoman Army*, his Highness marched back towards *Newbenfel* in order to finish that Siege, but met the welcome News of its being taken; and a while after that, the *Turks* of *Novigrad*, an important place between *Barkin* and *Pest*, had demolished and deserted it upon their Magazines being fired with Lightning; which blowing up, beat down a great part of the Wall of the Town, and ruined the principal Bastion; whereupon he sent Colonel *Hessler* with 1500 Men to observe the place; who coming thither, found the *Turks* had quite abandoned it, and that they had nailed up what Cannon they were not capable of conveying thence; whereupon he left 200 Men in it, and returned with the rest to give his Highness an account in what Posture he found it: Whereupon 200 more were sent thither. Yet whilst the *Turks* besieged *Gran*, the *Serafquier Bassa* had sent out 12000 Men to besiege *Vicegrade*, a small Imperial Garrison, consisting of no more than 300 Christians; but they defended it with great Bravery, till 40 of them were killed, and 30 wounded. At what time perceiving the Miners were at work, and a great Breach made in the Wall, they capitulated to march out with Bag and Baggage to the *Danube*, where they embarked, and were conducted by Water to the Imperial Camp: After which, the *Turks* demolished the place. But to return to *Newbenfel*.

In the absence of the Duke of *Lorrain*, the Count *de Esterhazy* arriving in the Camp before *Newbenfel* with 4000 *Hungarians*, left 2000 there, and with the other two thousand marched towards *Gran*, to joyn that part of the Army; which fresh Supply so encouraged the Besiegers, that having ruined the Bastions of the besieged, and dismounted almost all their Cannon, a general Storm was resolved upon, and carried on with such Success on the 19th of *August*, that in a short time the Besiegers lodged themselves upon one of the attackt Bastions; upon which the besieged placed three white Flags on the Retrenchment they had made within the Bastion, and desired to capitulate, which was refused by the Besiegers, who, advancing, made them-

themselves Masters of that Retrenchment, and entred the Town, where they met with no opposition; the *Turks* endeavouring to save themselves in their Houses, but were all that were met in the first heat put to the Sword; 300 *Turks* seeing the place lost, retired into a Bastion, and from thence threw themselves into the Ditch, where they were either drowned, or put to the Sword; so that of the whole Garrison very few escaped. The Bassa, a Renegado *Bohemian*, was wounded and made Prisoner, but sometime after died of his Wounds. A great number of Christian Slaves were released from their miserable Bondage, and the *Turkish* Officers, to whom Quarters were given, cast into *Durance*. In the place were found 80 brass Cannon, all dismounted; 10 Mortars, 8 of which were likewise dismounted; forty thousand weight of Powder; so that with little loss, in consideration of the great and signal Success on the part of the Christians, on the 15th of *August* the *Ottoman* Army was defeated, and *Newhusel* recovered, which cost the *Turks* so dear in taking; on the 19th of the same Month, 1685. upon which *Vaccia* and divers other places were abandoned by the *Turks*.

Whilst these things were transacted in *Hungary*, General *Mobila*, Commander of the *Cossacks*, fell upon 10000 *Tartars*, who had posted themselves near *Ratiskaw*, killing a great number of them, and putting the rest to flight; so that in great disorder they repassed the *Niester*; and thereupon sent his assurance to the King of *Poland*, that he would ever remain faithful to him. The Bassa of *Bossina*, again attempting to besiege *Dunare* in *Dalmatia*, to repair his Honour, was, upon the Approach of the *Venetian* Troops, obliged to retire in great Disorder. And the *Venetian* Fleet joyned with the Gallies of the Pope, the great Duke of *Tuscany* being abroad in the *Levant*, Signior *Molino* with 30 Men of War, and 5 Galeasses was sent to cruise in the *Archipelago*, where he fell in with, and defeated a *Turkish* Convoy, composed of a great number of Saiguers laden with Provisions and Ammunition, going to *Thessalonic*, taking fourteen, and sinking most of the remainder; and at the same time the *Venetians* attacked *Coron*, advancing to the Body of that Town, battering it with seven pieces of Cannon, and as many Mortars, with which they ruined a great part of it, laying open a large Breach in the Wall; whereupon the Bassa Governour put up a white Flag, and desired to capitulate, but Captain General *Morosini*, Commander of the *Venetians*, let him understand, that he expected to have the place surrendered upon Discretion; which put the Bassa into such a Rage, that he immediately



ly caused a black Flag to be put up in its stead, signifying thereby his Resolution to defend it to the last; of whose Distress the Bassa of *Petrasso* having notice, drew together between 7 and 8000 Men, with which he marched to relieve the place; but on his way understanding the Strength of the Besiegers, he durst not attempt it, but contented himself with sending some Troops to re-inforce the Garrison of *Morden*, and with falling upon the *Greeks* in that Neighbourhood, of whom he made a great slaughter, and afterwards possessed himself of *Larini*, a small place near *Corinth*. Whereupon the Siege of *Coron*, the principal City of *Morea*, was carried on with such Success, that upon a general Storm the besieged were beaten from their Defences, and the Besiegers entred with such Fury, that ere the heat was allayed, 3000 *Turks*, together with their Bassa, were put to the Sword, and on the part of the *Venetians* only 400 killed; amongst which were two Knights of *Malta*, and Prince *Philip* of *Savoy*, the Prince of *Brunswick*, the Marquess of *Courbon*, the Marquess de *St. Paule*, with about thirty Knights of *Malta*, and some other persons of Quality were wounded. In the City were found 76 Pieces of Brass Cannon, with a great Quantity of Amunition and Provision. The Plunder of this Place was reckoned to amount to the value of two Millions of *Livers*: And beside the taking this Place, they defeated a great Body of *Turks* under the leading of *Kallil*, Vizier Bassa of *Morea*, killing above a thousand of them, together with the said Bassa, putting the rest to Flight, and possessing themselves of great Booty, besides nine Pieces of Cannon and two Mortars: Whereupon 300 *Maynotes* put themselves into the Service of the Republick, assuring the Captain General, That many more of their Associates would cast off the *Turkish* Yoke, and follow their Example. The City of *Esperier*, notwithstanding the feigned or pretended Submission, being encouraged by Count *Teckely*, refusing to open its Gates to the Imperial Forces, General *Schultz*, with the Forces under his Command, on the 20th of *July* came before it, having a good Train of Artillery, and the next day caused the Trenches to be opened, and carried, with the loss of one Man, near to the Ditch of the Town; at what time the place had in it a thousand Men in Garrison, not accounting the Burghers; and the same Night finished two Batteries, from which he played upon the besieged with great Fury, and they as resolutely fired upon the Imperialists; whereupon three several Assaults were made with considerable Loss on both sides.

Whilst this Siege lasted, General *Leslie* having left his Cannon at *Virovitza*, marched the 9th of *August* with a Body of 6000 Men, and on the 10th came to *Moustaroima*, and in the Evening detach'd an Officer with 500 *Croats* and some Foot to invest *Michalowitz*, in which was a Garrison of 60 Men, who immediately surrendered it upon Discretion, and the General put a Garrison of 200 into it. In the mean time the *Turks* made several signals from the Castles they have upon the *Drave*, and sent out Parties to give the Alarm to those of *Esseck*. On the 12 he continued his March towards *Carassina*; at what time the *Bassa* of *Esseck* advanced with 600 Horse, and charged his Vaunt-guard, but was beaten back, and forced to retire in great Confusion, with considerable Loss; when on the part of the Imperialists, a Captain and 26 Soldiers only were killed. On the 13th he marched towards *Esseck*, and being come into the great Plain not far from that place, he perceived a Body of 1000 *Turkish* Horse; their Foot, whose number the Christians could not exactly observe, being posted near the Town; upon which the General having drawn up his Forces in Battalia, commanded the *Croats* of the two Wings to advance and charge the Enemy; which they did with so much Resolution and Bravery, that the *Turks* soon fell into disorder, and in the end to plain Flight. Their Foot at the same time making what haste they could into the Town and Castle. Whereupon General *Leslie* gave order to the Troops to attack the Town; which they performed with such Courage, that scaling the Walls, with their Swords in their Hands, the *Turks* endeavoured to save themselves, with their Wives and Children, by Water; and some by getting into the Castle; and of the former, many were taken in little Boats. As for this Town, it is large, there being in it about 500 Shops of several Trades, and two great Markets, which were then filled with great quantities of Rice, Corn, and other Provisions. The Pillage of which Town Count *Leslie* gave to the Soldiers; and having posted Guards to secure the Avenues, he went to view the Bridge which is 8000 paces in length on the other side the *Drave*, and 1100 on this side, being 12 paces broad, over which the *Turks* make their greatest Passage into *Hungary*; and there he found, that those who fled, had broken down a part on the other side of the River, to hinder the Christians from pursuing them; and that it would be very difficult to burn what was beyond that Breach. Whereupon he contented himself with burning that part on this side the *Drave*, which was soon destroyed with Fire; and 20 Soldiers swam the River, with a Resolution to set Fire on several

Mills on the other side; but upon the appearance of several *Turks* on the Banks, they thought convenient to return without effecting it. Upon this Success, the *Croats* desired General *Leslie* to give them leave to attack the Castle, to which he consented; but finding it more strongly fortified than they imagined, were obliged to quit their Enterprize, after the loss of 50 of their Number; and on the 15th of *August* General *Leslie* marched back towards *Michalowitz*.

Much about the same time the Governour of *Carelstadt*, the Count *de Herberstein* having concerted with the Chevalier *Janco*, General of the *Morlaques*, who had put themselves under the Protection of the *Venetians* to invade the Province of *Corbavia*; and that at the same time the *Morlaques* should make an Incursion into the Province of *Leicea*, he marched from *Carelstadt*; with 2000 *Croats* and 1200 *Valaques* towards the Province of *Corbavia*, which he entred the 20th of *July*, and approached the Castle of *Bunick*, situate upon a Rock, having in it a Garrison of 120 *Turks*, but upon the first Summons the Governour capitulated, and came himself into the Camp to sign the Capitulation which was, That he, and all that were in Garrison with him, should have liberty to march out with Bag and Baggage, and all their Moveables to be conducted to *Whias*, or any other place he should chuse. Whereupon the Castle was the same day surrendered, together with the Cannon, which, by virtue of the Capitulation, was to remain there. The next day all the Christian Slaves were put into the Hands of Count *Herberstein* and Colonel *Orsich*, with two hundred men, took Possession, whilst another Party conducted the Garrison to *Whias*, formerly the capital City of *Croatia*: After which, a great many Families of the *Valaques* came and surrendered themselves, offering to become Christians. Having burnt the Castle of *Bunick*, not being able to keep it, as lying too far from the Frontiers; and nailing up three pieces of Cannon and three Mortars found there, the ways being inaccessible for Carriage, the Count marched to a large Plain on the side of *Udaina*, from whence he sent out Parties which burnt and plundered all the Towns and Villages, and cut down all the Corn and Forrage for many Miles in compass; so that that fertile Province which the *Turks* possessed 140 years, is quite destroyed. And on the 29th of *July* the Count returned with a Booty of 600 Horses, 1300 head of Cattel, and some thousands of Sheep, and not having lost one man in this Expedition; and the Chevalier *Janco*, as it had been agreed on, entred the Province of *Leicea* with the like Success. But the like Success at present held not with the *Poles*; for the Troops of that



that Kingdom drawing together but slowly, the *Tartars* had opportunity to make Incursions into the Countries of *Podolia* and the lower *Russia*, who burnt and destroyed a great number of Towns and Villages, carrying away the Inhabitants, together with much Booty. But a right understanding soon after being had between that Crown and the *Czars* of *Moscovy*; the latter giving the *Cossacks* under their Protection, liberty to joyn and act with those under the Protection of the former, a stop was put to those Incursions, and a great many *Tartars* who reiterated their Attempts, cut off. And the *Sieur Lesniskie* being abroad with some Troops, fell upon a Party of *Tartars* who were ravaging the Country, killing 300 of them, and releasing a considerable number of Christians, whom they were carrying into miserable Bondage. Whereupon the *Bassa* of *Miedzibos* writ to the Governours of the most considerable Places on the Frontiers of *Poland* belonging to that Crown, to propose a restraint of all Incursions on both sides, seeing such Enterprises only ruined the Countries, without any Advantage to the Princes their Masters. Yet the *Polish* Forces towards the latter end of *July*, took the Field, and the Crown General took a review of them at *Gliniani*, where he found them to consist of 16000 Foot and 8000 Horse, giving order for their decamping the 29th of *July*, and marching to *Visia*, near the *Niefter*, there to continue till other Troops, who had not been able so soon to joyn them, came up, as those of *Lithuania*, &c.

The *Serafquier* *Bassa*, upon his Defeat near *Gran*, having rallied his Troops, caused two *Bassa*'s, four *Aga*'s, and some other Officers, who had not behaved themselves well in the Battel, to be strangled; and marching to *Buda*, passed the *Danube*, there giving out, That he would relieve *Newboursel* whatever it cost him; but upon the receipt of News that it was lost, he formed a new Train of Artillery which he took out of *Buda*, and marched towards *Vaccia*, incamping between that place and *Pest*; whereupon the Duke of *Lorrain* repassed the *Danube* with the Imperial Army the 24th of *August*, near *Comorra*, and advanced towards him: Upon which the *Serafquier* having sent a detached Party towards *Agra*, otherwise called *Erla*, and repassing the *Danube*, with the Gros of the *Turkish* Army, sent an *Aga* to the Duke of *Lorrain* to make some Overtures of Peace; to which his Highness answered; That he had no orders from the Emperor to treat of Peace; and that a victorious Army was not to be amuzed with such Proposals; and that he wondred the *Serafquier*, after giving out that he was resolved to fight the Christians, did now avoid it by so basely a Retreat.

*treat.* To which the Aga replied, That the Country was so ruined on this side the Danube, that there was no Forrage for his Troops, and therefore he had been obliged to repass that River.

Soon after the taking *Nemhensel*, in defending of which, according to the Report of the Prisoners, between 5 and 6000 *Turks* were killed. The Emperor appointed Count *de Scherffenberg*, Governour of it; into which the Duke of *Lorrain* before had put a considerable Garrison, and summoned the Country-people to repair thither, in order to clear the Works ruined during the Siege; causing, with all diligence, the Breaches to be repaired; and the Cannon, which, for the most part, were dismounted, and lay, in a manner, buried in the Ruines, to be re-mounted, a great number of Carpenters and Masons being sent thither from *Vienna*; and besides *Vaccia* and *Novigrade*, the *Turks* in some Consternation abandoned *Hatwan* (a place of that Consideration, that a *Bassa* commanded there) which they did in so much haste, that they had not time to demolish the Fortifications.

The *Serrasquier*, upon his being deserted by 6000 *Tartars*, who left him at his repassing the *Danube*, in order to their return home, sent back the *Bassa's* of *Temeswar*, *Waradin*, and *Agria*, with the Troops under their Command, to their respective Governments, and posted himself with the rest of his Forces between *Buda* and *Alba Regalis*; and now the danger being over on this side, the Elector of *Bavaria* taking his leave of the Duke of *Lorrain*, and principal Commanders of the Army, departed for *Vienna*; where, on the 9th of *September*, he arrived, and was joyfully received.

Whilst these things were doing, General *Scultz* pressed on the Siege of *Esperies*, advancing to the Ditch, and placing his Galleries, doing great Execution with the Bomboys, and with the Cannon-shot, laying open a large Breach in the Wall; but the besieged, in hopes of being relieved by Count *Teckely*, made an obstinate defence, though his whole strength consisted not in above 1500 men; a great part of those that were in Arms with him having deserted him upon the Publication of the Emperor's Pardon, wherein none were exempted that should in time lay hold of that Clemency, and return to their Duty and Obedience (Count *Teckely* and two others excepted) which Pardon, the General, by the intimation of the Emperor, sent an Officer to make known to the besieged; but they not only refused to embrace it, but killed the Person that was sent to communicate it to them: Upon notice of which, the General was so incensed, that he

he caused the Cannon to play incessantly upon the place, casting a great many Bomboys into it; which beat down, and ruined many houses. whereupon they hung out a White Flag, making signs to capitulate: But divers Officers approaching near, to understand what they had to say, they fired upon them, and killed some of them.

The Vice-Roy of *Croatia* taking the advantage of the great consternation the *Turks* were in, about the beginning of *September* entred *Bosnia* with Five Thousand men, plundering and burning divers Villages: So that in Four days March he came before *Dubitzza*, a very rich Town, with a Castle adjoining to it, on the River *Unna*; which the *Croats*, with little opposition, made themselves Masters of: And having possessed themselves of a great deal of rich plunder, set fire to it: But they in the Castle giving the Alarm to the neighbouring places, the *Turks* hastened from thence to their assistance: And having together formed a Body of about Fifteen Hundred men, they followed the *Croats*, and fell upon them in the Rear, as they were retreating: But facing about, they so well received them, that between Four and Five Hundred *Turks* were killed, and the rest put to flight. And in this Action the *Croats* took Seven Colours, which by the Officer that brought the News, were presented to the Emperor. As for the Spoil they took, it was very great, consisting of Money and rich Commodities.

This Series of success on the part of the Imperialists, obliged *Ibrahim*, the *Serasquier Bassa*, to keep on the other side the *Danube*, with the Forces that remained under his Command: and where Force could not, he resolved to try what Artifice could do: and thereupon dispatched a Letter to the Duke of *Lorrain*, by the *Aga* before mentioned; wherein he acquainted his Highness moreover, That he had full power from the *Grand Signior*, to treat and conclude a Peace; which he prayed him in the Name of God to promote, and content himself with the Honour he had gain'd, that an end might be put to the War which had spilt so much Blood, and caused the Ruin of many people; offering to abandon *Teckely*, and deliver to the Emperor his Hostages at *Constantinople*. But these Overtures being usual with the *Infidels* when they are unsuccessful in their Wars, (they seldom keeping any League longer than consists with their advantage) it was not thought convenient to enter upon a Treaty, especially at a time when *Hungary*, that Hereditary

ditary Kingdom, and Bulwark of Christendom, is in so fair a way to be freed from the *Turkish* Tyranny: Nor were the Pretences of *Teckely* any other ways refuted.

The *Polish* Troops being abroad, the *Sieur Demideski*, who commands a Party in that Kingdom, having notice, that the *Turks* were marching to put a great Convoy into *Caminiec*, he drew out divers Troops, the better to strengthen him from the neighbouring Garrisons; and sent Orders to the *Sieur Lesmiski*, and Colonel *Potosch*, immediately to joyn him with the Forces of their Division; which having done, they conjunctly marched to *Cocchin*; when near that place they were informed, That a Convoy, guarded by Five Thousand *Turks*, under the Orders of *Suin Bassa*, and two other *Bassa's*, and Six Thousand *Tartars*, under the Command of *Biologrod*, and all under the Command of their General *Smailo*, was got into *Caminiec*: and that after a short refreshment, dividing into Four Bodies, one marched towards *Zablaiow*, and the others towards *Kossov*, *Sniatin*, and *Romanow*; from whence, having made Incurtions into *Procutia*, and *Volinia*, they re-joyned at *Constantinow*; where they were attacked by a Detachment from the *Polish* Army, and intirely routed, upwards of Two Thousand of them killed, and all their Baggage, together with the Booty they had got, taken; many of those that escaped the Field, being likewise set upon by the Country-people, were slain.

The Besieged in *Esperies* beginning to despair of being relieved by *Teckely*, and understanding 6000 men detached from that Army, commanded by the Duke of *Lorrain*, were on their March, to joyn General *Schultz*: That the Besiegers had placed their Galleries to the Wall; raising two Batteries on the Edge of the Ditch, and fixing their *Miners* to the Root of the Attack'd-Bastion; as also, that Six Hundred men, whom *Count Teckely* sent to try if they could get into the place, had been routed, and divers of them killed, thought it high time to think of surrendering that Important place. So that on the 10th of *September* the Governour desired a Parley, and a Cessation of Hostilities till the next, that in the mean time he might assemble the Inhabitants, to consider about the Articles of Surrender; which General *Schultz* looking upon as a Design to gain time, refused to consent to; demanding to have Two Officers immediately sent to him, as Hostages. But to this the besieged refusing to comply, the firing from either side was renewed. But the next day the Governour

understanding the near approach of the Detachment from the Imperial Army, again desired a Parley, agreeing to send out a Lieutenant and Two Burghers, upon condition the Besiegers would give as many Hostages on their part : which being agreed on in the Morning, and accordingly performed in the Evening, the Capitulation was agreed on and signed. The chief Articles being these ; viz. *The Magistrates and Burghers shall enjoy their Privileges, and the Places and Employments they are at present possessed of : but that all the Inhabitants shall be disarmed, and their Arms carried to the Town-house : That the Governour, and all the Officers, with such of the Garrison (which consisted of Three Hundred Germans, and Seven Hundred Hungarians) as desired it, should be received into the Emperor's Service, in the same quality they were then in ; and that the rest should be conducted to some place as themselves should direct.* Accordingly on the 12th of September, the City was surrendered, and the Governour, all the Germans, and most of the Hungarians entered into the Emperor's Service : the rest, Ten or Twelve excepted, voluntarily promising to return home, and never again bear Arms against his Imperial Majesty.

Teckely finding by the continual success of the Imperialists in the Upper Hungary, his Interest weakened ; and that the *Turks* were in no condition to assist him, began to think of retiring, with his Baggage and Treasure, into places of more safety : but being fallen upon in his March ; he was routed by a Party of *Croats* ; all, or the greatest part of his Treasure taken, and a great many of his Rebellious Party killed : So that he appeared not publicly in many days. Whereupon, besides *Tokay, Oncth, Potack, and Serentz, Palottz, Doronitz, Woldockin and Sparditz*, surrendered, and were taken into the Imperial Protection : By which, and the like means most of the Towns in both the *Hungaries* are in the possession of the Emperor. Nor on the part of the *Venetians* is the Success less in taking *Calamata* and *Zarnata*, and defeating the Captain *Bassa*, who advanced to the Relief of the former, with Ten Thousand men, killing a great many of them, and taking much Spoil : For which Victories, &c. *Te Deum* was sung in the Church of St. Mark, at *Venice*. The *Poles* likewise much about the same time routed two Parties of *Turks* and *Tartars*, sent out by the *Seraskiur Solyman*, to ravage the Country.

The Republick of *Venice* (after having taken *Zarnat* and *Calamata*, as likewise defeated the *Turkish* Captain *Bassa*, who came



to succour the Towns ) marched towards *Navarina*; to which march the Bassa rallying his broken Troops, endeavoured to put a Stop; but being warmly received by General *Morofini*, 4000 of his Men were slain, and all the Cannon and Baggage taken. Much about the same time the *Vaivode Junco* understanding that 3000 *Turks* were marching with a Design to plunder the Suburbs of *Sebenico*, laid an Ambush of 1200 *Morlaques*, who fell upon them, putting the greatest part to the Sword; which continual Current of Success caused much Consternation amongst the Infidels in those parts; and the rather, by reason many of the small Fortresses either surrendered upon the first Summons, or after inconsiderable Resistance; amongst which are *Porto Vitulo*, *Chiefsa*, *Passava*, and *Portoquaglia*.

*Chascan* in the upper *Hungary*, consisting of a Garrison of 4000 Rebels, the most resolute of *Teckely's* Party, refusing the Imperial Amnesty, was besieged by the Forces under the Command of Count *Caprara*; to relieve which, *Teckely* made some inconsiderable Attempts, but not finding himself strong enough to force the Leaguers, *Peterhafi*, one of his principal Commanders, under pretence of coming over to the Imperialists with 600 Horse, and insinuating a Design he had to persuade the besieged to surrender, got into that strong place, leaving his Baggage valued at 100000 Florins, as a Pledge of his Fidelity, in the Imperial Camp; but instead of performing his Promise, he, on the contrary, encouraged them to an obstinate Defence; so that by the continual firing, and in divers Sallies a considerable number of men were killed on either side; yet upon News of Count *Teckely's* being secured in Irons by the *Turks*, that important place surrendered: The account of which is thus;

*Teckely* finding himself too weak to defend that Place, on the safety of which his hopes of keeping up his Credit with his Party, and longer continuance in the upper *Hungary* were founded, he sent to the Bassa of great *Waradin* to let him know what Danger it was in, urging the great Importance of the place, pressing for speedy Succour, in order to relieve it: And though in this case he doubted not to succeed, as appeared by his Letters intercepted, wherein he exhorted the besieged to make a resolute Defence, and expect Relief within twenty days. The Bassa, the better to dissemble what was intended, returned him this Answer; *That he was not ignorant how much it concerned them to preserve That Town; and that he would give him all the assistance he could.* But about eight days after he sent a Message, acquainting him, That he could not furnish him with the number of

Men

Men he required, by reason he had received other Orders from his Master the Grand Signior, of great Consequence to the common Cause, which were not convenient to be communicated to him by Letter, and therefore desired him to repair to *Waradin*, that he might inform him by word of mouth; and that he might not doubt his Security, he sent him a Pass-port, which so much confirmed him, that accompanied with *Petrozzi*, and some others his principal Adherents, he went with a Guard of five hundred Horse, and was met by the Bassa without the Gates, and by him received with all the appearance of Kindness and Esteem. Being conducted into the Town with only eight of his Attendants, as a seeming Welcome, all the Cannon was discharged, with other Marks of Respect. When the Bassa having entertained him at Supper, and that ended, an Aga, with a Guard of *Janizaries* entred the Room, and told him, he had Orders from the Grand Signior to seize him, and carry him to *Adrianople*; and thereupon cauled Irons to be put upon his Hands and Feet. *Petrozzi* being present, the Bassa told him, That the Grand Signior gave him the Principality and Command which *Teckely* had, and that he would assist him with all his Forces. To this he seemed to consent, but being got out of the place, and coming to the five hundred Horse that had attended *Teckely* thither, he told them what had happened, and withal exhorted them to return to that Obedience they owed the Emperor, as their Sovereign, and to put themselves into his Service; which they consenting to, he marched at the Head of them directly to the Imperial Camp before *Chascam*, sending to the rest of *Teckely's* Party, with Admonition to follow the like Example; which they so readily consented to, that his number by that time he entred the Camp, was increased to near 7000, to whom General *Caprara* allowed the Benefit of the Imperial Amnesty; and sent *Petrozzi* into *Chascam* to give the besieged an Account of what had befallen *Teckely*, their Ring-leader, and the danger they were in, by reason of the Mines that were ready to be sprung at the Foot of the Wall. Upon notice of which, they came to a Resolve to surrender the place, which they did upon advantageous Articles, on the 25th of *October* 1685. when all the *Germans* that were in the place, to the number of 180, took the Oath of Fidelity, and were admitted into the Imperial Regiments; and such *Hungarians* as desired it, permitted to return to their respective Habitations. Following the Example of this strong place, almost all the Towns in the upper *Hungary* surrendered; so that the Infidels have but narrow footing in that Kingdom. The King of  
Poland

*Poland* prosecuting his Success, after six days skirmishing with the *Turks* and *Tartars*, gave them Battle the 10th of *October*, and after five Hours dispute, put them to flight, with great Slaughter, taking divers Prisoners of note, as likewise Standards, and the most part of their Baggage. This Victory was obtained, notwithstanding the Enemies Army treble the number; nor were the *Cossacks* in the Service of that Crown, less active for besieging *Jurolick*, a Town on the *Niester*; they took it, and put the Garrison consisting of 1200 men mostly to the Sword. And thus Rebellion lost its aim, whilst the Power of the Infidels is reduced to a *Crisis*: The whole *Ottoman* Empire upon the sense of such reiterated Losses, being ready to mutiny; and turn all things into Confusion: And now the Imperialists being mostly gone into their Winter-quarters, we will conclude the Actions of this glorious Campaign.

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